Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Previously Presented) A method for inhibiting lipid oxidation associated with a condition in a patient, comprising: administering to a patient a composition comprising a pharmacologically effective amount of an apolipoprotein (apo) A-IV peptide to inhibit lipid oxidation, wherein the apolipoprotein A-IV peptide is from 6 to 71 amino acids in length and wherein the peptide has substantially the same lipid oxidation properties as an apolipoprotein A-IV molecule.

Claims 2-3 (Cancelled)

Claim 4 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein the peptide has an amino acid sequence comprising Met-Lys-Arg-Gln-Leu-Thr-Pro-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Arg (SEQ ID NO:5).

Claim 5 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises at least one ingredient selected from the group consisting of carriers, fillers, and excipients.

Claim 6 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein the composition further comprises a lipophilic compound.

Claim 7 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 6 wherein the lipophilic compound is selected from the group consisting of organic solvents, phosphatidyl choline, cholesterol and mixtures thereof.

Claim 8 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein the administering comprises oral administering.

Claim 9 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein the administering comprises parenteral administering.

Claim 10 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 9 wherein the administering is a dosing method selected from the group consisting of transdermal administering, subcutaneous injecting, intravenous injecting, intraperitoneal injecting, intramuscular injecting, intrasternal injection, intrathecal injection, intraventricular injecting, intracerebroventricular injecting, and infusing.

Claim 11 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 1 wherein the composition is administered to a patient in a unitary dose of from about 1 to about 1000 mg.

Claim 12 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 11 wherein the unitary dose is administered to the patient from 1 to about 3 times a day.

Claim 13 (Previously Presented) A method of inhibiting the progression of atherosclerosis in a patient in need thereof comprising administering to the patient a composition comprising an effective anti-oxidation amount of an apolipoprotein (apo) A-IV peptide to inhibit the progression of atherosclerosis, wherein the apolipoprotein A-IV peptide is from 6 to 71 amino acids in length and wherein the peptide has substantially the same lipid oxidation properties as the apolipoprotein A-IV molecule.

Claim 14 (Previously Presented) A method of treating a patient for atherosclerosis comprising administering to the patient a composition comprising an effective anti-oxidation amount of an apolipoprotein (apo) A-IV peptide wherein the apolipoprotein A-IV peptide is from 6 to 71 amino acids in length and wherein the peptide has substantially the same lipid oxidation properties as the apolipoprotein A-IV molecule.

Claim 15-18 (Cancelled)

Claim 19 (Previously presented) The method according to claim 13 wherein said peptide comprises: Met-Lys-Arg-Gln-Leu-Thr-Pro-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Arg (SEQ ID NO:5).

Claims 20-63 (Cancelled)

Claim 64 (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 14 wherein the peptide comprises: Met-Lys-Arg-Gln-Leu-Thr-Pro-Tyr-Ile-Gln-Arg (SEQ ID NO:5).

Claim 65. (New) The method according to claim 1, wherein the peptide comprises at least one additional peptide at the N- or C-terminal end of the peptide, by which the peptide may be covalently attached to a carrier protein.

Claim 66. (New) The method according to claim 65, wherein the peptide has an acetylated amino terminus and/or an amidated carboxy terminus.